THE PORTLAND DAILY PRESS. Published every day (Sundays excepted) by the PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO., AT 109 EXCHANGE ST., PORTLAND. TERMS: Eight Dollars a Year. To mail subscrib-s Seven Dollars a Year, if paid in advance.

THE MAINE STATE PRESS s published every Thursday Morning at \$2.50 a year, if paid in advance at \$2.00 a year. RATES OF ADVERTISING: One inch of space, the length of column, constitutes a "square."

\$1.50 per square, daily first week; 75 cen.s per week after; three insertions or less, \$1.00; continuage every other day after first week, 50 cents. Half square, three insertions or less, 75 cents; one week, \$1.00: 50 cents per week after.

SPECIAL NOTICES, one-third additional.

Under head of "AMUSEMENTS" and "AUCTION SALES," \$2.00 per square per week; three insertions or less, \$1.50.

Advertisements inserted in the "MAINE STATE PRESS" (which has a large circulation in every part of the State), for \$1.00 per square for first insertion, and 50 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Address all communications to

Address all communications to PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

OCEAN TO OCEAN! OREGON TO MAINE. Portland to Portland The Continent spanned by

MUSICAL MARVELS!

Of Portland, Oregon. Their four years journeying crowned with success. They will greet the people of this city in THREE GRAND CONCERTS

NEW PORTLAND THEATRE

the musical wonders.

EF Election returns read from stage
Tuesday night.

oc25 d6t B. S. DRIGGS, Business Manager.

NEW PORTLAND THEATRE. FRANK CURTIS......LESSEE AND MANAGER. Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee at 2.30 o'clock, Oct. 29th and 30th.

Miss ANNIE PIXLEY

22,000 Persons in 14 Performances, Witnessed her rendition of

M'LISS, CHILD OF THE SIERRAS. Supported by a Powerful Dra-matic Company.

**EDUCATIONAL** 

### SKETCHING FROM NATURE.

Mr. Charles L. Fox, having made a special study of teaching according to the methods employed by the best art academies, is prepared to give this winter a course of thorough instruction, both for beginners and those more advanced, in black and white drawing, in perspective and in color.

Terms: 75 cts. a Lesson, in Charcoal and Crayon; \$1.00, in Oil. STUDIO, 41 GRAY STREET

ART INSTRUCTION.

prepared to receive pupils in the different black white processes, oil and water color painting, spective &c.

Terms, 75 cents to \$1 per lesson. STUD10, 507 1-2 Congress St., Room 1, Reception days the first Saturday in every month from 2 till 5 p. m. sep13ThS&Ttf

PORTLAND ACADEMY, In Motley Block. ThD Fall Term begins Aug. 30th, 1880. Pupils of both sexes received at any time during the term. Special attention given to fitting pupils for the High School. Private pupils received as usual. For further particulars apply to the Principal, ETTA A. FILES, aul4 codtf

No. 43 Baown Street.

Instruction in English and Classical Studies.

Given to private pupils by the subscriber J. W. COLCORD, 143 Pearl Street. MISS BROWN.

Teacher of French and German, Will receive Pupils at 643 Congress Street.

MISS WESTON,

DRAWING, PAINTING, DECORATING CHINA STUDIO, 643 CONGRESS ST.

essons—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

W. H. PENNELL & CO., HEATING and VENTILATION Steam, Gas. Water Pipe Fixtures. &c.

NOS. 17 & 19 UNION STREET. We are prepared to furnish and set up in the best manner and at short notice all kinds of appliances for Henting by Steam or Hot Water.

We have some specialties to which we would ask the attention of all interested. The Dunning Magnzine Hoiler for steam, and the Hitching's Magnzine Boiler for bot water, are introduced by us this year and commend themselves to all who understand the needs of our winter climate. Combination heating, or not water in connection with hot air heating, which has proved so successful in this State during the past five years, will still receive our careful attention. All work of this kind guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

We are especially prepared to undertake all kinds of Sauitary work and wou'd be glad to furnish estimates free to all who may dosire our services.

CIDER BARRELS. Barrels for Cider, received this day, for sale by
R. STANLEY & SON,
192 Fore Street.

VALUABLE HORSE

FOR SALE. Inquire of JAMES D. FESSENDEN, 172 Middle Street or, CLARK & HITCHINGS, oct22dlw Central Stable.

For Sale.

A Lumber Yard. STOCK consists of eastern and weste n lumber, laths, shingles &c., 24 mi es from Boston. A rare chance for a carpenter with \$1,000.

FRANK SWEET, oc20 d6t

Ashland, Mass. MISCELLA NEOUS.

### **OPENING**

## DEANE BROS. & SANBORN'S

New and Elegant

Furniture Warerooms,

NOS. 183 and 185 MIDDLE STREET,

OCT. 16th.

Saturday Afternoon and Evening,

We would invite our friends and customers to call and examine our extensive stock of ELEGANT FURNITURE embracing many New Designs and Novelties selected from Boston and New York markets. The Latest Styles and Best Goods ever shown in Portland:

DEANE BROS. & SANBORN.

# NEW STORE.

New Fruits. Fresh Malaga Grapes.

THURBER'S PURE FRUIT PRESERVES.

### THURBER'S PURE FRUIT BUTTER.

Raspberry, Apple, Quince, Strawberry, Plum and Blackberry. PUT UP IN 51b. WOOD PAILS 75 CENTS PER PAIL

A Full Line of COWDREY'S PRESERVES In Stone Jars, from 3 to 5 lbs. in a Jar. 25c. pound. CHOICE VERMONT

### TABLE BUTTER

by the Tub, at Wholesale Prices.

Fancy Porto Rico Molasses, 65c gal. Good Cooking Molasses, 35c gal.

Fancy New Orleans Molasses, 65c gal. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SPECIALTIES

Also a full line of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES, SAUCES, KETCH-

### RICHARDSON & ROBBINS' PLUM PUDDING

Something New SAMOS COFFEE. FINE FLAVOR. TRY IT

### CIGARS.

Try our La Favorita, 10 ct. Cigar. Our PRINCIPE 5ct. Cigar is made of all Havana Tobacco, and the bast smoke in the City for the money Best Brands of Cigarettes, 13 cts. Bunch.

All those who enjoy a good smoke, should not fail to call on us, as we KNOW we are selling the best Cigars for the money in the City. It you will give us but one TRIAL we shall feel assured of your further patronage. GEO. C. SHAW & CO.,

585 and 587 Congress, near head of Green St., and 235 Middle St., Portland, Me.



Upright, Square and Grand.

Largest stock in Maine. Comprised of the cele brated WEBER, KRANICH & BACH and WHEELOCK. Sold for each and on easy

Smith American Organs.

W. M. FURBUSH & SON. Farrington Bleck, - - - Portland.

\$500 Reward! WE will pay the above reward for any case of liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiver eas we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the 4-rections are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 pills, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine mannfactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt

FOR SALE.

Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receip of a 3 cent stamp. sep6deow&weowly

VALUABLE wood and iron working machinery of the Pottland Machine Works, situated in Portland, Me., will be for saic on and after Sept. 25th. The tools will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Send for descriptive catalogue to
RICHARD PHENIX, Managing Trustee,
Portlant, Me., P. O. B. x 1554.
E. COREY,
RICHARD PHENIX,
Trustees
E. P. CUTTER,



ere never was a time in the histo world when such BARGAINS were offered as now.

# WHAT DO YOU THINK

Misses' Oil Goat Button Boots - \$1.75' Boys' Box Toe Kip Boots, - \$1.25? These Goods are sure to please you.

To parents who find difficulty in fitting their children's feet I would say, I have the largest stock of Children's Goods in the city.

We have constantly on hand a ffill line of **Donga Hoots**, in all widths from A to D, and in all sizes. These goods keep their shape and are superior to French Kid in every way. MARKED DOWN. 175 prs. Ladies' French Kids, made by Bristol of New York, on the Macomber last. These goods have re ailed at \$7.00 per pair; will close the lot at \$3.40. It will pay purchasers to inspect these bargains.

PERN'\* 6:00D\*. Men's Fine Kip Boots, only \$2.50. Men's Extra Fine Calf Boots, hand sewed, only \$4.50. Men's Calf and Grain Balmorals, made on the Walking-fast last, prices from \$1.25 to \$7.00.

# 179 Middle Street,

Near the Post Office.

oc21 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS

Many Boots.

Many Styles

**FINE BOOTS AND SHOES** 

## EVERYBODY. WANTED

DIFFICULT AND TROUBLESOME FEET.

Youths'

Ladies' French Calf Button Boets. Youths' Calf Balmerals. Youths' Grain Balmorals. Youths' Kid A, B, C and D.

Oil Goat, Button, in all the Leading Styles, AA, B, C and D.

Ladies'

Ladies'

Cloth Top, Button, Low Vamp, Box Toe, Quarter

Oil Goat, Side Lace, AA,"A, B and C.

Boys' Calf Balmorals. Boys' Congress Boots. Boys' Men's

Men's

Ladies' French Kid, Button, Low Vamp, Box Toe, Quarter over Vamp, AA, A, B and C. Misses' and Children's

# BROWN, THE SHOE DEALER.

Sign of the Gold Boot, 421 Congress Street.

FRESH ARRIVAL

# Fancy Groceries.

PERRY'S BOTTLED FRUITS, Qts. Jars. PEACHES, STRAWBERRIES, PEARS, TOMATOES, PLUMS.

The above goods are acknowledged to be the finest pa ker

Also, CANNED GOODS of every variety, packed expressly for us.

AROOSTOOK HONEY, new and very fine, SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT, MAPLE SYRUP,

NATIVE CHESTNUTS. ITALIAN DATES, AROOSTOOK POTATOES, by the barrel

Parties who consider quality as well as prices should examine ou large stock and low prices before purchasing.

# W. L. Wilson & Co.

GREAT SALE

### Winter Overcoats

- BY THE -MANUFACTURERS

**HUNDREDS TO SELECT FROM!** Styles - - - Quality - - - Prices To please the

MULTITUDE.

The Cold Wave is upon us and health demands warm garments. If you are looking for

BIG BARGAINS

CLOTHING, GO TO THE ONE PRICE STORE OF

The Clothiers, UNDER PREBLE HOUSE, CONGRESS STREET.

FAIRBANK'S ROCK CORDIALS, ROCK and RYE.

A sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. The most acceptable preparation in the market. By adding to the cordial a little Lemor or Lime Juice you have an excellent appetizer and tonic for general and family use. Sold by all druggists.

> Fisher & Fairbanks, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY. Mrs. Julye Myers' Drawing and Healing Salve. Price 25e. und 50c. per Box.

The Drawing and Healing Salve Cures Carbuncles, Felons, Abscesses, without the aid of a knife.

The Drawing and Healing Salve Cures Cuts, Burns, and all flesh wonners.

The Drawing and Healing Salve Cures Erysipelas and Ringworms.

The Drawing and Healing Salve Cures Piles and Poisoned Flesh.

The Healing and Drawing Salve Cures Piles and Poisoned Flesh. The Healing and Drawing Salve Cures Corns, In-flamed Joints, Chilblains and Frost Bites. The Healing and Drawing Salve is highly recom-mended by all who have used it. Mrs. Julye Myere' Rheumatic Cure. A positive Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Waak Backs, Sprains, Stiffness of Joints, Severe Aches, Cramps, &c. Price \$1.00 per Bottle; Trial Bottle 10c Sold by all Druggists.
Wholesale agents for Maine, W. F. PHILLIPS & Co.

FOR SALE. A Provision and Grocery Store, doing a good cash business. Good location, rent low. Reason for selling, ill health of owner. Address L., Box S31. oc22

# **ATLANTIC**

Mutual Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK, INSURE AGAINST MARINE

RISKS ONLY. This Company will take risks at their offices, New York, on Vessels, Cargoes and Freights, and issue open policies to merchants, making risks binding as

ASSETS.

\$12,437,739.5 Dividends to Policy Holders on Premiums Terminating in 1879

JONES, President, CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President, A. A. RAVEN, 3d Vice President d1mtTT&S11m&w&w

NOTICE.

Portland, October, 23, 1880.

THE PRESS.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 26.

cations. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable, not necessarily for publication but as a guaranty of good faith. We cannot undertake to return or pres-

with a Card cer sate signed by Stanley Pullen, Editor. All rail, y, steamboat and hotel managers will confer a favor upon us by demanding credentials of every person claiming to represent our journal.



Presidential Election, Nov. 2.

FOR PRESIDENT,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JAMES A. GARFIELD

OF OHIO.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW YORK.

For Electors at Large. JOSEPH S. WHEELWRIGHT, of Bangor. IKA H. FOSS, of Saco. IRA H. FOSS, of Saco.

First District—ELISH \ H. JEWETT.

Second District—OTIS HAYF-RD.

Third District—EDWIN ELYE.

Fourth District—LEWIS B. JOHNSON.

Fifth District—SEWARD B. HUME.

England and the Democracy. The noble and disinterested Briton appears to be taking a hand in our election this year. British gold has always been a large element in every tariff contest in this country, and the present is no exception to the rule. Ever since the nomination of Garfield the British Manufacturers' Union has shown a lively interest in effecting his defeat, for he has been for years one of the leading protectionists in Congress, and his election to the Presidency would be a fatal blow to British schemes for inducing the United States to adopt a "tariff for revenue only." Yesterday a Portland gentleman received by mail a Free Trade tract written by don, entitled "The Western Farmer of America," in which the farmers are urged to combine to overthrow the oppressive system of manufactures in the Eastern States and to buy their goods of England which can manufacture them much cheaper on account of the lower prices paid to mill workmen. There can be no doubt that thes- and similar documents have been spread all over the West by English agents and that large contributions have been made to the Democratic campaign funds from the same source. What answer the Western farmers will give to this gratuitous interference of our British cousins, the October elections have already shown. The answer of the East should be still more emphatic. The proposition that our laboring men shall be reduced to the condition of British

efit of the party whose cause they espouse when once the operation is understood. WORCESTER Spy: So desperate is the plight of the Democrats that they have brought forward David A. Wells and J. S. Moore, notorious free traders, to say that in their opinion a tariff for revenue only does not mean free trade, nor any approach to it, but that it does mean better protection than the present tariff. These gentlemen who consider themselves experts on the subject, whether others think them so or ot, give for the public information their ion of a tariff for revenue only. It reand puts many on the free list. Among the latter are wool, breadstuffs, flax, hemp and jute, potatoes, and seeds of all kinds. Duties are now levied on all these articles. It has been said, as one of the arguments against the present tariff, that it protects the manufacturer at the expense of the farmer, yet this model revenue tariff, designed to correct this fault among others, removes all the protection now given to the products of the farm except sugar, tobacco

NEW YORK Herald: The Democratic platform declares unequivocally for a "tariff for revenue only; free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the ocean and on the land; no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies." The Democratic leaders, whose C.D.B. FISK & CO., first duty it was to expound and explain this frank and honest declaration to the people and convince them of its justice, chose to be silent during the whole Sumand Fall. They would not speak for free ships because they feared to lose Maine: they would not speak for a revenue tariff because they were afraid of bei-g hurt in Ohio and Indiana. They got General Hancock to write an absurd, straddling letter in contempt of the platform to help them in New Jersey and Connecticut. All this time they were saying to themselves, "Only let us get in on some other pretext, and then we will carry out our platform."

MR. H. P. SMITH of Pittsburg, a prominent iron man, a member of Solar Iron Works firm, has just returned from England, and gives the following as the result of his observations among British manufacturers: "They take the liveliest kind of an interest in American politics, and at the time I left, they were particularly jubilant over the prospects which at that time they regarded as about certain for the success of Democratic party, or as they speak of it in Eugland, the free-trade party. They look upon our high tariff as working great injury to them in shutting them out of our markets, and look forward to the success of the Democratic party as their only prospect of

THE Springfield Republican has the following to say about Gen. Garfield's popularity at home: "The Democratic story that Garfield is not popular in his own congres ional district, the Nineteenth Ohio, was refuted in the recent State election, the district giving its largest Republican majority, 12,726, or more than half of the whole Republican majority in the State. The garden spot of the Western Reserve is proud if its intelligence, and claims to pay more postage

Boston Traveller: I timidation at the South, fraud in Indiana, bribery in Maine, false counts in Alabama, tissue ballots in South Carolina, double dealing on the tariff question in New Jersey, illegal naturalization in New York, false pretences in their platform, sianders on the stump, lying in their newspapers, violence at the polls, and knavery everywhere, with forgery as a last resort-these are the weapons of the Demo-

THE Surgeon-General of the army gives notice that the appropriation for supplying artificial limbs during the year ending June 30, 1881, is so far exhausted that no more orders, either for limbs or commetation can be issued until further provision shall have been made by Congress. The small balance remaining will be needed to pay claims al-

SAYS the New York Herald: "If any vorkingman anywhere believes that it would injure him or his interests to alter the tariff at this time, he should vote the Republican ticket, no matter what sort of contradictory appeals are made to him at this late day in the canvass by Messrs. Wells, Hewitt, Bayard and company." Ir is in vain for the Democrats in face of

the votes in Congress on the Wood bill, to attempt to disguise their hostility to a protective tariff. The vote on that bill stood 120 for it, 113 of whom were Democrats, 134 against it, 115 of whom were Republicans. That is how the parties stand in regard to the question of the protection of American

CHAIRMAN TORREY does not agree with Gen Plaisted as to the "moneyed aristocracy." Mr. Torrey says the Fusionists must put out money if they expect to carry Maine

DEMOCRATIC aversion to the spelling book shows itself in the forgery which Chinaman Barnum of the national committee declares to be a letter from Garfield.

It is now suspected, says the Chicago Tribune, that Hancock's letter on the tariff question is simply a companion piece to Mark Twain's essay on agriculture.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

How It Affects Working Men and Business Men.

The country has now been living for twenty years under a tariff system adopted by the Reple of which is to protect American labor and tion from the cheap labor and immense accumulated capital of Europe. This system has greatly benefited the industries of the country Our manufacturing interests have vastly increased in magnitude since it was adopted, and have broadened their field of operation so Augustus Mongredien and published in Lon- as to take in almost every article needed by a civilized people. Hundreds of thriving towns have sprung up where there was nothing but open country in 1860, and old half-dead villages have become prosperous cities, teeming with a busy population. The whole land, from Maine to the Far West, is dotted with shops and factories which would never have been built if our laws had not levied a dut upon foreign goods. The wages of labor are from 50 to 100 per cent, higher than they wer before the protective system was adopted. At he same time the farmers, who have a home market for their products in the cities and manufacturing towns, are getting far better prices than they got twenty years ago, and are consequently in much easier circumstances-In a word, the whole country is thriving and growing under the application of this Republican protective legislation. A SWEEPING CHANGE PROPOSED

Now the Democrats give notice in their laborers will hardly be received with much platform that if they get into power they will favor by the proposed victims. And this sweep away this entire protective system, and attempt of British manufacturers to manipput in its place "a tariff for revenue only." ulate an American election in their own in-This plank was put in their platform at the terest will not be likely to enure to the bendemand of the South, which has always been hostile to protection. The South has no manufactories to speak of. The manufacturing interests of New Jersey or Connecticut alone are far greater than those of the entire region from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. There are single cities in those States which manufacture now more than all the cotton States combir.ed. The South wants to sell its cotton hemp and tobacco for the highest price it can get, and buy in European markets the goods it needs at the lowest prices; and it wants to import those goods at nominal rates of duty. Its true interest is to build up factories at home, but it is too prejudiced and short-sighted to see this. The Western Democracy always acts with the South, and these two elements duces the rates of duty on most articles, of the Democratic party immensely preponderate over the Eastern Democracy which is in part favorable to protection. The objections of Democrats in Congress from Pennsylvania,

industrie: and brought good times. Town and country prospered alike, and the mechanic and farmer were equally benefited. The South hated tais tariff, which made it pay tribute, its statesmen said, to the Yankees of New England. South Carolina tried to nullify it and prevent the cus oms officers from collecting the duties at her ports.

In 1832 the Democrats struck down this tariff, by a law reducing duties on a sliding scale for ten years. Prosperity was immediately checked. Times grew harder and harder, until the great crash of 1837 came. No one, whose memory does not go back to that time can imagine the misery which came upon the country. Flour sold as low as \$2.50 a barrel, and in many localities laboring men worked

country. Four soid as low as \$2.50 a barrel, and in many localities laboring men worked for 30 cents a day.

In 1840 the people put into power the new Whig party, pledged to re-enact a protective tariff. The result was the tariff of 1842, which gave fresh life to the manufacturing and agricultural interests, and put business upon its feet again!

cultural interests, and put business upon its feet again!

In 1844 the Democrats carried the Presidential election by cheating the Pennsylvania voters into the belief that they would not disturb the protective tariff. Their campaign cry in that State was, "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842." As soon as they got possession of the Government they proceeded to pass a low tariff bill at the dictation of the South. The vote on it was a tie in the Senate, and Vice-President Dallas, a Pennsylvanian pledged to protection, gave the casting vote to destroy the protective system. The bill established what was known as the tariff of 1846. It seriously crippled the manufacturing interests of the country. The growing industries of New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania received a heavy blow. The worst effects of this Democratic revenue tariff were not immediately feit throughout the country, however, because ocratic revenue tariff were not immediately feit throughout the country, however, because of the stimulus which came from the discovery of gold in California. But in spite of that great gain to the national wealth, the crash of 1857 came, and swept business, labor and agriculture away into a common disaster.

In 1860 the Republicans came into power and passed the Morrill Tariff Bill, which was based on the principle of protection. Many changes have been made in the law since, but in no case has this principle been abandoned. The Republican party has steadfastly defended all the great national industries, and their flourishing condition to-day, is directly attributable to the long period of Republican ascendancy.

WHAT DOES "A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY"

It means a tariff which will produce a large revenue, so that the taxes on whiskey and to, bacco, which are objectionable to the Southcan be largely reduced or abolished altogether. To raise a large revenue at the custom house there must be large importations. Large importations of foreign goods can only take place under a low tariff, which will enable the importers to undersell our own manufacturers.

Foreigners can make goods cheaper than Foreigners can make goods cheaper than provisions and compete with the free-trade intelligence, and claims to pay more postage for newspapers and periodicals than any district of farming population in the country."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "The South needs a protective tariff in the shape of a levy of a dollar a word on the speeches and writings of the Brigadiers, to keep them from saying too much."

and the country of the district of farming population in the country."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "The South needs a protective tariff in the shape of a levy of a dollar a word on the speeches and writings of the Brigadiers, to keep them from saying too much."

Indicate the country of the manufacturers. Foreigners can make goods cheaper than we can, because they only pay their laborers about half the wages the American working man gets. Under a Democratic "tariff for revenue only" our markets will be flooded with foreign goods. Then one of two things needs a protection then enhance the cost of breadstuffs and provisions and compete with the free-trade English in their own markets, notwithstanding the fact that we have to send these products five thuesand miles across land and sea. Does protection then enhance the cost of breadstuffs and provisions and compete with the free-trade English in their own markets, notwithstanding the fact that we have to send these products five thuesand miles across land and sea. Does protection then enhance the cost of breadstuffs and provisions and compete with the free-trade English in their own markets, notwithstanding the fact that we have to send these products five thuesand miles across land and sea. Does protection then enhance the cost of breadstuffs and provisions and compete with the free-trade English in their own markets, notwithstanding the fact that we have to send these products and our season these products and provisions, and do our working man gets. Under a Democratic variety of the fact that we have to send these provisions and compete with the fact that we have to send the fact that we have to send the fact that we have to send the fact that we

WHAT DOES "A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY"

now getting. There is no other alternative possible. The Southern cotton planters will rejoice at the opportunity to buy cheap English and German goods; but there will be stagnation and destitution in every manufacturing city and village in the land, business will be prostrated, and the hard times of 1837 and 1857 will come again.

prostrated, and the hard times of 1851 and 1851 will come again.

The interests of the working men, farmers, business men of the North alike demand the maintenance of the Protective Tariff System. It is openly assailed by the Democratic party at the bidding of the South. It can only be defended effectively by the election of Garfield and Arthur.

READ THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF PLANK. Here is the declaration of the Chicago Con-cention on the question of tariff: "We re-affirm the belief, avowed in 1876, that he duties levied for the purpose of revenue should be discriminate as to favor American labor." Contrast this with the Democratic plank, which demands "a tariff for revenue only", saying not a word about the great interests of American labor and American manufactures. READ THE CANDIDATES' LETTERS.

What does General Hancock say about the tariff? Not a solitary word. Go over his letter from beginning to end and there is no reference to be found to this most vital question. The bread and shelter of hundreds of thousands of working men are in peril, but Hancock does not open his mouth. Contrast his silence and indifference with the plain, straightforward words of General Garfield, who meets the question squarely, saying in his letter;

"In reference to our customs laws, a policy

the question squarely, saying in his letter;

"In reference to our customs laws, a policy should be pursued which will bring revenues to the Treasury, and will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of forcigu producers. We legislate or the people of the United States and not for the whold world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better cald than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be independent unless its people, with their abundant naturel resources, possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary in plements of labor, it was the manifest intention of the founders of the Government to provide for the common defense, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans, whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the nation."

WAGES IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

WAGES IN EUROPE AND AMERICA. The following table shows the average weekly wages of a few leading occupations in Europe and the United States. It was carefully compiled in 1879 by the Department of State, from authentic information derived from reports by United States Consuls.

Do working men want to toil for the miserable wages paid in the Old World? If not, let them vote to defend the Protective Tariff. In the Southern States the black working man gets §8 a month and a ration of a peck of corn meal and three pounds of bacon a week. Perhaps the Southern politicians who control the Democratic varty would like to bring the white working man of the North down to these wages. The white working man will, in November, express his opinion of their revenue tariff plan with his ballot.

The Testimony of a British Work-

A representative of the New York Tribune was introduced to Henry Brown, an employe in the boot works of Samuel Hall's son in that city, who gave him the following account of he condition of workingmen in England:

the condition of workingmen in England:

"I left England because a workingman's condition there is a hopeless one. He can never get anything ahead, but just toils along and wears his life away for a very little to eat, and a very little to wear; without any enjoyments, without anything to make life worth living. The highest wages paid in England rarely exceed £2 (about \$9.60) and the average workingman does not make over 20 shillings a week. When there is a family to support maybe you can calculate how that can be done on \$4.80 a week, but I doubt it. Still, it is done; but it is a miserable living that the poor people get. An American could not stand it at all. The American laborer has luxuries the English 'aborer does not dream of; luxuries, however, that the American regards as pecessaries. The Englishman at £1 a week has only a little bread and butter and meat, and sometimes the meat is lacking, and very often the butter. The people live almost worse than animals in the crowded tenement districts, but what better can be expected on less than \$5 a week, when that sum must pay the rent, the cost of coals, bread, meat and clothing for part favorable to protection. The objections of Democrats in Congress from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut will not check for a moment the execution of the plan of the South to repeal all protective duties.

WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF TARIFF LEGISLATION?

It proves that the Democratic party has always opposed a protective policy. After the war of 1812 closed there came a series of hard years in this country. Business was prostrated, wages were low and employment was hard to get. A protective tariff was adopted in 1824, and strengthened in 1828, which revived our industrie: and brought good times. Town and country prospered alike, and the mechanic and farmer were equally benefited. The South hated this tariff, which made it pay tribute, its statesmen said, to the Yankees of New England. South Carolina tried to nullify it and prevent the cus oms officers from collecting the duties at her ports.

In 1832 the Democrats struck down this tariff, by a law reducing duties on a sliding scale for ten years. Prosperity was immediately checked. Times grew harder and harder, until the great crash of 1837 came. No one, whose memory does not go back to that time can imaging the misery which came upon the

[Philadelphia Press.]

Work and Wages. One of the most telling campaign documents yet issued is the comparative table of wages now being circulated among workingmen, contrasting the rates paid in England with those paid here for the same number of hours' labor in the same trades. This table shows that our protected fudustries can and do give from 20 to 50 per cent. tetter pay to labor than the "free" trades of the old ountry can do, taking a fair average range of making the comparison as close in all respects, as practicable. Facts and figures cannot lie ann that these are facts and figures is attested

by indisputable authority. The marked effect already produced by this cogent argument is reflected in the uneasiness presentation by all possible devices. It is difguments to be refuted, but simply gives certain facts and permits intelligent men to draw their own interences therefrom. The Democratic papers, however, assume the inferences which, are inevitable, and undertake to dispose of those as best they can. One line of proceeding is to boldly claim that although wages are higher here than in England, the cost of all the goods, commodities, etc., that wages go to purchase are also higher, so that